

o3 j&b 495 Market st., one door from Third.



**FEMALE DRESS IN 1857.**—This is the title of an article in the last number of the Westminster Review, in which the follies and want of taste and judgment displayed in the present styles of female dress are severely criticised. The no-bonnet and all-hoop fashion is lashed without mercy; and the writer remarks on the fact that, in matters of dress, reason is almost wholly ignored, and passion or emotion leads woman into the grossest extravagances. The female world now plays the fool in a costume which barbarians might mock at. "And all this," says the reviewer, "because Paris is charming to the imagination and venerable in the traditions of the toilette, and because the women of Paris is now ruled by a second Josephine, with whom dress is her favorite branch of the fine arts, and who is also a slightly witch, well inclined to try how far she may go in caprice with the world at her heels."

A crowd of emotions have hurried the women of Europe and America into extravagant exaggerations of an extravagant beauty. The "full skirts" will long remain a monument of their imprudence. It was convenient to the French Empress to disguise her figure for a time, and every madame, young lady of fashion, and school-girl entered upon her "teens," adopted the device, without any consciousness of the absurdity of the imitation. The housemaid followed her mistress, and soon "skirts" and "hoops" took possession of the sidewalks.

Associated with the extravagance in style, is the extravagance in the expenditure for dress. More material is required, and to suit the fashion, plain or cheap prints will not do. Indeed, the cost of dress has become so disproportionate to other items of expenditure, that men of moderate incomes find the dressing of their wives and daughters the cause of serious embarrassments. The result, in many cases, has been exhausted credit, debt, and dishonesty. The fashions, like other "fancy" speculations, have run into the extreme of "inflation," and a collapse is inevitable.

**DOCK CHARGES ON TOBACCO IN LONDON.**—A new scale of rent charges of the London Dock Company on tobacco warehoused at that port has been adopted, and was put in force on the 25th of August last. The following are the rates:

Hogheads tobacco, 4½d (9 cents) each per week; German casks, 4d (8 cents) each per week; cases or bales under 6 cwt, 1½d to 3½d (3 to 7 cents) each per week; cases or bales under 10 cwt, 4d to 4½d (8 to 9 cents) each per week; Havana cigars and cheroots under 2 cwt gross, 3d (6 cents) each per week; Havana cigars and cheroots under 3 cwt gross, 4½d (9 cents) each per week.

## ITEMS.

**Clergymen's Wives Short-Lived.**—We believe no class in society are more successful in obtaining "eligible matches" than clergymen, yet a writer in the Puritan Recorder, who appears to have looked into the subject, proposes the alarming inquiry, whether their wives are so long-lived as those of other men. He says: "In the space of a few brief years, twelve ministers, in contiguous parishes, have each buried a wife, and two of them two wives. And of these ministers, not more than one is yet an aged man. Their wives, in almost every instance, have died while they were young."

**Doctor Joseph T. Curtis,** a distinguished homeopathic physician of New York, committed suicide last Friday. His extreme devotion to the construction of a new sewing machine produced mental derangement, which, however, was scarcely apparent to his most intimate friends until a day or two preceding his death.

**Pennsylvania Bank.**—Upon the application made by the Philadelphia Bank, the Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed three Commissioners to examine into the condition of the Pennsylvania Bank, under the provisions of the law adopted at the recent session of the Legislature.

There were three fires at St. Louis on Sunday morning, but in no instance was much damage done. One of them, which occurred in the State Bank of Missouri, was marked by a singular fact. The combustion, which was purely accidental, did no other damage than to burn up the specie teller's desk. As the bank has disposed of the use of this desk, and will not want it again for some time to come, it looks almost like a providential affair, that a fire which might otherwise have proved serious, simply destroyed the only useless piece of furniture in the institution.

**Operations at Sebastopol.**—One of the operators at the harbor of Sebastopol writes to the Philadelphia Press that there is no possibility of raising any of the sunken vessels until next spring. Only one of the four caissons for lifting the ships has yet been completed. Many of the vessels will have to be blown to pieces. One of them, the Sagodell, required five thousand pounds of powder to demolish her.

**Ned McGowan,** the notorious "victim" of the Vigilance Committee, has started a paper called the Phoenix, in Sacramento, which he devotes to showing up the members of the committee.

**Punch teaches book-keeping** in three words—"Never lend them."

**Hope**—A sentiment exhibited in a dog's tail, when waiting for a bone.

**Scene.**—A tall ladder leaning against a house, a negro at the top, and a hog scratching his hide against it at the bottom—"G'way, g'way from dar! You're makin' mischief."

**Oh Hush!**—"Rock the cradle, Liddy."—It becomes our painful duty to announce that a bouncing baby has actually been born, in due course of time, unto Dr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck. The former will be remembered as the Star's fair, bright-eyed, and piquant little correspondent, who used to perambulate Pennsylvania avenue, wearing the Bloomer breeches, and to lecture on the rights of women and the wrongs of men so eloquently in Temperance Hall, on E street. Who that drank in her words of wisdom (without peeping into her devil-may-care womanish countenance for a' that) would have imagined that the Doctor could have actually condescended to have a baby, and that, too, "square up to time," as they say in sporting circles. Doctor! Doctor! Doctor!! We blush to record the fact, that your entrancing philosophy failed to prove seductive to save you from going the way of other flesh and blood—Wash. Star.

"Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?" politely inquired a fashionably-dressed lady. "P'raps so, a load of hay went through this morning," was the horrid reply.

"Mr. Jones, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Certainly, anything is a means of grace that leads us to repentance." Exit Jones, working in the lead of a broom-handle.

"Why in such a hurry?" said a man to an acquaintance. "Why?" said the man, "I have just bought my wife a new bonnet, and fear that the fashion may change before I get home."

An office-seeker, in urging his claims, said that his grandfather didn't fight in the Revolutionary war, but he guessed he would have liked to if he had been in the country at the time. He was appointed.

"Say, Pomp, you nigger, whar you git dat new hat?" "Why at de shop, ob course." "What is the price of such an article as dat?" "I don't know, nigger—I don't know; de shop-keeper wadn't dar."

(Correspondence of the New York Times.)

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

**August Belmont Minister to Madrid.**—The Administration and Mexico.—The Position of Secretary Cabot on Kansas Affairs.—The New York Postoffice.—The Next Congress, &c.

Gen. Walker is fairly off on another expedition. In Cabinet meeting to-day his movements were discussed. It was admitted that the Government could take no additional steps for the arrest of Walker's expedition, and it was hoped that he would be intercepted on the high seas by either the steam frigate or the sloop-of-war Saratoga. The President maintains the right to seize him anywhere on the high seas, but will not order his molestation if once he gets into any foreign jurisdiction.

He has at least nine hundred men with him, and his rendezvous, instead of being near Mobile, as was supposed by the President, is in the Caribbean Sea, and has never even been suspected. His friends here are confident now that his way is perfectly clear. The only American vessel watching for him are the Bulwer and Saratoga—the latter at San Juan and the former at Chiriqui.

He expected to proceed to the mouth of the Colorado branch of the San Juan, emptying 30 miles below Greytown, where a force is stationed except it be a British vessel, which is not anticipated. If it is deemed preferable, he can land at Bluefields, sixty miles north of San Juan, which is not guarded at all, and thence proceed up the Bluefield river, soon reaching the healthy upland region, and taking the Chontales country, entering Segovia, which is full of supplies of every kind, and whose people have always been against the Chamoristas and friendly to Walker. Crossing Segovia, the head of the Lake is reached. By adopting this plan, the expedition will not go anywhere in the neighborhood of the naval policemen.

At any rate, once within harbor, he can land at leisure, and proceed to the San Juan river, up which he is expected to force his way, taking the weakly garrisoned forts, and pushing his way to the Pacific. Reinforcements from California are supposed to be on their way. It is successful in opening the Transisthmian route, and getting the reinforcements together, the intention is to proceed to Costa Rica and strike at once at San Jose, the capital—thus carrying out the original plan of the campaign.

Mormon affairs were also considered in Cabinet to-day. The State Department has a dispatch from one of the newly appointed Utah Judges, giving an account of the recent destruction by the Mormons of the wagon train with the army supplies. It was a contractor's train, and not a regular army transport. It is impossible to represent to the Government that the Mormons will supply this winter, but the army is believed to have an abundance. The last letter from Col. Johnston, commanding the expedition, reiterates the determination to enter the Utah Valley before winter, where he will not let his men starve while the Mormon granaries are overflowing. Col. Johnston left four companies of infantry at Fort Laramie to keep communication open.

Gov. Izard, of Nebraska, having resigned and gone home, the President hopes that Richardson, of Iowa, will reconsider his declination and accept the place.

Secretary Tourey, without referring it to the President, declined to entertain the question as to the propriety of the interrogation against which Lieutenant Chase Barney protested in Naval Court—so the Court persisted in its ex parte examination into the applicant's domestic relations.

August Belmont, late U. S. Minister at the Hague, is to be sent as U. S. Minister to Madrid. His appointment was among the first determined upon by Mr. Buchanan, and will be consummated in due time. The selection of Mr. Belmont to represent the United States at the Court of Spain signifies much more than the personal esteem in which he is held by the President. Mr. Belmont still cherishes the hope of acquiring Cuba by purchase, and has said on several occasions that he must have the European missions filled with the right material for the promotion of this object.

The late Minister at the Hague is deemed especially fitted to represent us at Madrid, because of his connection with the Rothschilds, and other great bankers of Europe, through whose influence aid Spain is expected to be forced to part with Cuba. The anticipated means of producing such a result are to be found in the immense foreign debt of Spain—controlled chiefly by the Rothschilds—and a proposition to compel her to raise the money to take them up or pay up the interest. Under pressure it is supposed she may be compelled to sell the island of Cuba in order to raise the necessary funds.

It would seem perfectly safe to predict the utter failure of this policy, when we remember how little disposition Spain manifests to pay any portion of her \$750,000,000 of bonds, on a large part of which she even fails to pay the interest. The \$125,000,000 which Mr. Buchanan is willing to pay for Cuba would scarcely be a drop in the bucket toward settling the foreign debt of Spain; and the Rothschilds, practical men as they are, see at a glance, that even if Spain should accept the offered price for her island, she would invest it in railroad and other interior improvements—something that the Government could show to the people in exchange for the Cuban revenue, and not in reducing a debt which can be so much more easily repudiated. Mr. Belmont, however, will be permitted to make the effort.

Mr. Soule considers that the day for the acquisition of Cuba has passed, and that it cannot be accomplished by purchase for a long time to come, if ever. He has had abundant facilities for forming a correct opinion upon this point, and events will probably vindicate his conclusions.

It is not probable that anything decisive will be done in our Mexican relations at present, although it is evident that the Comofort Government, now that the President has dictatorial powers, is the strongest which Mexico has seen for years, and the most likely to be sustained. As I notified you yesterday, the subject has been under consideration in the Cabinet, but it is surrounded with difficulties and embarrassments of a personal character, through which consideration of dignifying that government should induce the President to break his way.

Gov. Walker's family, who expected him home a few days ago, do not look for him now until after the Kansas Constitution shall have been acted upon by the people of the Territory.

The Clerkship of the next House of Representatives is sought by several aspirants. Prominent among these are James C. Allen, of Illinois; John L. Robinson, of Indiana; and A. D. Banks, of Virginia. Richard Connolly, of New York, was understood to be a candidate to be a candidate, but as nothing is heard of his claims now-a-days, he has probably abandoned the track. The Clerkship will depend somewhat upon the decision of the Speaker, as no two officers are likely to be taken from the same section. If Col. Orr or any other Southern man is elected Speaker, Mr. Banks will necessarily retire from the contest for Clerk. If Mr. Phelps, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, or any other Western man, should be nominated to the Speakership, either the printing or the Clerkship will go to the South, and then Mr. Banks' star will be in the ascendant again. Assuming that a Southern Speaker is chosen, Mr. Allen is pretty sure of the Clerkship. In that case Mr. Banks is a candidate for printer to the House, and will start with a pretty strong capital of friends from his own section.

In regard to the printing, all sorts of combinations are making. The Union office will probably get the Senate printing without much difficulty, and Mr. Wendell, the present printer, is a candidate for reelection in the House. His friends claim his election as certain. He has in competition with him, in addition to Mr. Banks, Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, whose claims are urged with a good deal of energy by some very active and determined members elect. Major Heiss, of the Washington States, while not a candidate, may be considered against the reelection of Mr. Wendell, and so adds to the forces against whom the present printer has to contend. It would be hazardous to attempt a prediction as to the result.

For door-keeper of the House, Darling, the present incumbent, has a lingering contest hanging on through some impossible combination between Know Nothings, Fire-Eaters, and Republicans. He will probably realize the scriptural declaration that "the hopes of the wicked shall perish." Some good Democrats are certain to have the place. Among the candidates are Mr. McKnew, who held the place during the Congress before the last; Mr. Hackney, of Virginia; Peter Gorman, of Maryland; and Mr. Woodbridge, of New York. My own impression is that some Northern man not yet named will win this prize.

Mr. A. J. Glassbrenner will probably be again

re-elected door-keeper at-at-arm's. For postmaster of the House, Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, who held the office for many years, is a candidate. The chances of this office are in favor of Mr. Michael W. Chaskey, of this city, a young and talented Democratic writer, who is exceedingly popular with his party, and would make an efficient and faithful officer.

**BIRD-AND-BEAST CUSTOMS IN MONTENEGRO.**—For seven long days the women sung their strange carols, and the men played the jereed—a holiday week among the Druses at Lebanon. Then the evening came, when with torches, music, instrumental and vocal, and all the demonstrations of rejoicing, the long procession marched into Abeh, bringing with them a distant village, and installing her in her future home, which she never left in the daylight till the tier bore her to her last resting place. Several ladies of the American missionaries made her acquaintance, who testified to her comely form and many good qualities, as well as to the affection and kind treatment of her husband, the young Beg.

A year later, I was spending a few weeks in the same place, for the same reason, when on a bright morning those same female voices sent up their strange notes, much as with the crack of muskets; for cannon are not found in the mountains, which would doubtless have honored the occasion had they been there. The mystery was soon explained; the young wife had become a mother, and the young Beg the father of a son. Joy spread through the village, and found partial utterance in these innumerable female voices and this innocent burning of powder. Hardly an hour had passed, however, before I observed a dreary silence, instead of these exultant manifestations, and the cause was soon told that the mother was a corpse. The contrast was so great as to sadden the most vulgar mind, and so sudden!

Soon, other than female voices were heard, and going out to the meadow I saw thirty or forty old, venerable men, with beards as white as snow and descending to the breast, walking slowly and solemnly in a platoon, backwards and forwards over the very spot which had been the scene of such sport and merriment. All around was still and silent as the great earth with the crack of muskets; while these old men, his very body-guard, as it seemed, waited out their dismal duty in a key and in a measure, with an air of unaffected grief, which almost made the blood run cold and every nerve quiver. Once I spent a day in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, from a desire, foolish perhaps, to witness the rites performed under the dim light of a few lamps and candles, and amidst objects so sacred and overawing, the full power of which I wished to prove over my intellect, my imagination, how my heart in another world, when clothed with that funeral song of these old men, who marched backwards and forwards for three whole days, without cessation or rest or taking any food, so far as I could observe, always drawing out those dismal strains, and marching at the same step. Sometimes the effect was heightened, impossible as it seemed, by a crowd of women bursting forth from the house of the deceased and mingling their shrieks with the low bass of the old men, and then, robed in white like ghosts, retiring to the tomb of the Druse these lugubrious dirges were continued through the night; certainly they were till each sunset; for, unable to endure the strains, I shut my door and closed my windows, and banished, as far as I was able, the scene and sound from my room and my heart.

The Druses are brave men; but before an enemy they tremble; and why not, with such a dismal religion? Their god Hakem was a tyrant and a brute; he could not be endured in Egypt when only a man; how my heart in another world, when clothed with that funeral song of these old men, who marched backwards and forwards for three whole days, without cessation or rest or taking any food, so far as I could observe, always drawing out those dismal strains, and marching at the same step. Sometimes the effect was heightened, impossible as it seemed, by a crowd of women bursting forth from the house of the deceased and mingling their shrieks with the low bass of the old men, and then, robed in white like ghosts, retiring to the tomb of the Druse these lugubrious dirges were continued through the night; certainly they were till each sunset; for, unable to endure the strains, I shut my door and closed my windows, and banished, as far as I was able, the scene and sound from my room and my heart.

The third day the corpse was buried, an immense crowd attending. Carried to the tomb of the Druse the hier was let down, while the Begs and male relatives entered a room adjoining the tomb, and were seated, and a priest or *Ukhal* offered one of the long prayers of the Moslems, he and the crowd standing without. In the mean time the grave was being dug under a part of the building open to the ingress, and occupancy, and filth, of goats and sheep, and there was laid the fair form of the wife of the young Beg. Never did I attend so sad a funeral.

There is a singular custom among the Druses, with the recital of which I will close my long letter. Every Druse family is said to preserve and transmit, with religious care, from father to son, a small sum of money sealed up in a bag, which will serve as a token of recognition when the soul of the head of the family transmigrates into another body. This sacred bag is called *The Purse of the Faith*. Should a Druse return to life after several transmigrations he would prove his identity, and make himself known as a true believer, by means of the Purse of the Faith. When the hier was let down, the father usually selects the oldest son to succeed to the sacred deposit, which he is forbidden to open even in case of the most pressing wants. During a revolt of the Druses in the Haouran, some twenty years ago, some of these purses fell into the hands of their enemies, which had been sealed up in parchment for some centuries, and had never been opened. So universal and strong is the desire of mutual recognition of relatives and friends on the other side of the grave.

**FROSTING A JUSTICE.**—The first courts of justice in the mountains were not remarkable either for learning or sobriety. The "judge" of whom we are about to tell was distinguished for nothing but an inordinate appetite for pale ale, and a capacity to sit up all night. One day his Honor appeared in court laboring under a peculiar difficulty; some derangement of the visual organs had taken place, by which objects were multiplied, and by which the real and apparent location of things were very much mixed. People said his Honor was drunk. Moving slowly and by a serpentine course to a three-legged stool which was meant for the seat of justice, he sat down on an imaginary stool, which, in his mind's eye, stood close by the real one, and brought up, or rather down, in a very undignified position. The jury were all seated, and the attorneys waiting to begin the argument about a case of gouging, biting, and battering. The judge, overcome by his mishap, looked up at the canvas awning and remarked: "All r-i-g-h-t, pro-ceed;" and relaxed into a semi-forgetfulness; in five minutes more he was sound asleep. One of the attorneys emptied a bucket of water on his person, which made him draw a long breath, but brought no strength to his legs, and four jurymen took each an arm or a leg, and carried him out-doors, where a discussion was had as to what should be done with him, and at length the proposition prevailed to sew him up in a blanket and hang him out in the frost, as the Virginia negroes hang out coons and possums. A sail needle was procured and his Honor was soon enclosed and hung out on a pole, placed in the crotch of two trees. It was long after dark when the keen air brought the justice to himself. He was discovered by three tipsy fellows who were warping themselves home. They said the "Square" was kicking furiously, and swearing that he was tangled in his bed blankets or chained in the infernal regions—he didn't know which.

**Sacramento Age.**

**AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.**—A correspondent of the Silver Creek Mirror says that Col. Jacob Carroll, of Texas, is the largest farmer in the United States. He owns 250,000 acres of land (nearly 300 square miles), in this and adjoining counties. His home plantation contains about 8,000 acres, nearly all valuable bottom land, along the Guadalupe river. On this farm he has over 600 acres in cultivation, on which he raises annually about 800 bales of cotton, worth at the plantation from \$75 to 100 per bale, and 20,000 bushels of corn, worth about \$150 per bushel. He has a force of about fifty field hands, and about sixty mules and about a hundred yoke of oxen.

Col. Carroll has, on his immense pasture lands, about 1000 horses and mules, worth \$50,000; 1000 head of cattle worth \$7,000; 600 hogs worth \$2,000; 300 Spanish mares, worth \$15,000; 50 jennies, worth \$2,000; 15 jacks, worth \$9,000; and 5 stallions, worth \$2,500. Col. Carroll's property in stock and negroes is worth at least \$150,000; and the value of his landed estate will swell the amount to over half a million of dollars. His annual income from the sale of stock averages from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and from the sale of cotton, to from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

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**AN EXCURSION TRAIN.**—Will leave the Depot at a quarter to 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst. to convey passengers to the barbers at Lebanon, Ky. This train, returning, will leave Lebanon at 3:30 P. M. For the round trip \$3. Tickets may be had at the principal hotels and at the ticket office at the Depot. Tickets will be good for the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. n16 b4t4 JAS. F. GAMBLE, Supt. (Democrat and Courier copy.)

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**NOTICE.**—The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Second street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. o5 kbtf JNO. H. HOWE.

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WILL from this day offer their stock of ELEGANT SILK ROBES, SUPERIOR RAYON SILKS, RICH PLAID AND PLAIN SILKS, FIGURED ALL WOOL DE LAINES, VALENCIA PLAIDS, and ESURDORIES OF ALL KINDS AT COST FOR CASH, and will receive the notes of the following banks: Banks of Illinois, Old Banks of Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, South Carolina, and Free Banks of Tennessee, as follows: Bank of Paris, Merchants' Bank, Farmers' Bank, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Bank of America, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Citizens' Bank, and Southern Bank.

Their stock of Domestic is now very complete, and which they offer at very low prices. A call from purchasers is solicited. n16 kb JAS. F. GAMBLE, Supt. 96 Fourth st.

**THE WHIST PLAYER'S HAND BOOK,** by Deschamps, Mathews, Hoyle, and Carlton. Price \$1. **THE BILLIARD PLAYER'S HAND BOOK,** by White and Bohn. Illustrated edition. Price \$1. **THE GAMBLER'S LIFE,** or the Life, Adventures, and Experiences of Jonathan H. Green, the Reformed Gambler. Price \$1.25. **GAMBLING EXPOSED;** a Full Exposition of the A. to Z. Mysteries, and Miseries of Gambling; by J. H. Green, the Reformed Gambler, with engravings. Price \$1.25. For sale by [n13 kb] C. H. HANCOCK & CO.

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WE have received the following Free Banks of Tennessee in exchange for Dry Goods at 10 per cent. discount: Bank of Paris, Bank of Memphis, Merchants' Bank, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Farmers' Bank, Bank of America, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Union, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Citizens' Bank, Southern Bank, and Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana at par. n15 kb A. DAVIDSON, 84 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

**AT COST—GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS—A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS AT COST.**—We are requested to state that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, will offer at cost from this date until the 1st of January next his large and attractive stock of fancy dry goods, silks, cloaks, fancy plaid cashmeres, merinoes, laces, embroideries, ribbons, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity offered to purchasers for bargains, and we would recommend this house to persons, especially ladies, as being one at which to find good goods of the latest styles, and would say that it only needs an examination to convince those who may favor him with a call that he is offering his goods cheap. Give him a call, corner Fourth and Market. Tennessee and Indiana money received at par. n17 kb

**MECHANICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,** together with a large stock of BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, just received and for sale at reduced prices. GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 90 Third street. n16 b

**NEW YORK LEDGER.**  
**HARRIS'S WEEKLY.**  
**FLAG OF OUR UNION.**  
**BALLOON'S PICTORIAL.**  
**LESLIE'S PICTORIAL.**  
And all other popular Papers, received as soon as issued at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 90 Third st. n12 b

**75 Crates White Porcelain.**  
Just arrived direct from the English pottery and for sale at greatly reduced prices, for which we will take in full the State banks of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee. Please call and examine. A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall. n9 b

**French China and Glassware**  
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH to reduce our large stock. All solvent bank notes will be taken at par. A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall. n9 b

**C. DUVAL & CO.,**  
537 Main st.,  
**HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR STOCK OF SILKS.** n13 kb

**UNCURRENT MONEY WANTED.**  
We are taking in exchange for HATS, CAPS, and LADIES' and MISSES' FANCY FURS the notes of all solvent banks of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee at par. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. n13 kb

**BARTLETT ON BANKING.** One large quarto volume. The book for the times. Price \$24 in Tennessee money. o11 kb C. H. HANCOCK & CO., Main st.

**GENTS' SOFT HATS.**—An extra article of Gents' Soft Felt Hats in store and for sale low by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. o29 kb

**HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS.** Country and city wear, and are respectfully invited to call and examine our varied assortment of the above named goods. We are offering them at prices to suit the times. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. o29 kb

**BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH, AND VELVET CAPS** of all the different styles, colors, and qualities for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st. o29 kb

**BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.**  
We would call the attention of strangers and others visiting Louisville to our large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, which we have made to our order by the best manufacturers. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market. o28 kb

**PRIME NEGRO BOOTS** made to our order and sold by OWEN & WOOD, 456 Market st. o28 kb

**Fourth Volume of Debates of Congress**  
**THE ABIDEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS,** or the Political History of the United States, from the original Documents. Edited by Col. Thomas H. Benton. In 15 large octavo volumes of about 750 two-column pages. This work has now reached the fourth volume, and is giving great satisfaction among all classes. It will contain the wisdom of Congress for seventy years, and will be an invaluable part of the history of the country. It is of national interest, and one of the most valuable compendiums for public and private libraries ever issued. The work will also be a desideratum long felt, and of all others, for the political history of the Government, most wanted. Its wide range of characters, and its far stretch of time make it of the greatest value to the nation. The indexing is very complete, so that any name or subject desired may be found in other volumes of the work. Terms.—The work is published exclusively by subscription, and the volumes are issued at intervals of from 2 to 3 months. In cloth binding at \$2; half sheep at \$2.50; half calf extra \$4.50; each volume payable as delivered. The agents for Louisville are CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market. o28 kb

**GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.**  
60 PIANO-FORTES, from the best and most reliable manufacturers of the Union, for sale at prices to suit the times. Persons wishing Piano-Fortes should take advantage of the present low prices of these elegant instruments. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Goods, o27 kb 529 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

**Musical Instruments at Low Prices.**  
Our very large stock of Violins, Guitars, Accordions, &c., is now selling at greatly reduced prices to suit the times. Now is the time to buy at the Warehouse of D. P. FAULDS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical Instruments, o27 kb 529 Main st., between Second



# TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

**J. H. McCLEARY,**  
At the National Trunk Emporium,  
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF  
**Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,**  
**AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.**

Remember, at the  
**National Trunk Emporium,**  
may 26 d&w/cw&dlj

**\$30,000!**  
**DRY GOODS!**

**At Retail for Cash!**  
**AT AND BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
**TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.**

Due to the great derangement of currency and business,

**CRUTCHER & MILLER,**  
Importers and Jobbers of

**SILK and FANCY GOODS,**  
MAIN STREET.

Have determined upon offering AT RETAIL FOR CASH their large and magnificent stock of

**FANCY DRY GOODS FOR 30 DAYS,**  
and for this purpose have taken the new store-room under

**MASONIC TEMPLE,**  
**Jefferson street,**  
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTH.

AND WILL OPEN ON

**Monday, the 24 day of November,**

2,000 YDS BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;  
5,000 YDS RICH FANCY DELAINES;  
3,000 YDS RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES;  
1,000 YDS RICH PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES;  
2,000 YDS PLAIN COBURGS;  
1,000 YDS NEW STYLE BAYADERE PLAIDS;  
1,000 YDS NEW STYLE CASHMERE PLAIDS;  
1,000 YDS SILK STRIPED POPLINS;

Together with a great variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAKS,  
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK  
CLOAKING, VELVETS, LINENS, JACONETS,  
CAMBRIGES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS,  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

The Money of all solvent Banks will be received. Only one price.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.

209 b&j

**A. J. HARRINGTON,**

No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of

**Havana Cigars**

and

**CHEWING TOBACCO.**

Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

A share of public patronage solicited. a29 j&klm

**VOGT & KLINK,**

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices. No.

72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions

of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior

manner. s17 j&kl d&klf

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**

**NOW IS THE TIME**

**TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR**

**THE SEASON!**

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER. SHORT STOCK, AND

HIGH PRICES.

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRA-

CUSE and other sources, which, with our regular

supply of PITTSBURGH and SPLIT, make our as-

sortment of COAL the BEST in the city. Our prices are

uniform and at such prices as will defy competition. They

are delivered at the door of the consumer. We would respectfully

recommend to all who wish to secure the best quality of

coal, to call on us at our office, and we will be pleased to

show you our stock, and give you the best prices. We

are located at Third street, opposite the Post-office.

W. H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new

block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

main.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

204 b&j Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAIG, & CO.

**PETERS, CRAIG, & CO.,**

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

Pianos weekly. We would respectfully

inform our wholesale and retail purchasers

**ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,**

Fifth street, between Main and Market.

RECEIVED this day, direct from the train, a fine fat

BUCK, also some of the finest PHEASANTS, QUAIL,

GROUSE, and in fact every variety of Game incident to

the season; also, by American Express, two days from New

York, 4,500 superior OYSTERS.

029 j&b RUFER & MYERS.

**WEST'S LECTURES ON DISEASES OF WOMAN,**

a new work, received and for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

**Harper for November**

JUST received by express and for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

**November Magazines.**

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and GRAHAM'S MAGA-

ZINE for November just received by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

**ALBUMS**—A large assortment handsome styles at very

low prices. 05 j&b

**GENTS' CALF, KIP, AND GRAIN**

Water-proof Boots received and for sale

low for cash at 03 j&b

**OWEN & WOOD'S.**

**MISSISSIPPI GAITER, GOAT, AND**

French Morocco Welts, Boots, &c., re-

ceived at 03 j&b

**OWEN & WOOD'S.**

**A GREAT BOOK ON THEOLOGY.**—The Knowledge

of God Objectively Considered; being the first part of

Theology Considered as a Science of Positive Truth, both

Inductive and Deductive; by Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D.,

L. L. D., 1 vol., 8vo. \$3.

The Life of James Montgomery, by Mrs. Helen G.

Knier, 81 p., 25.

The Guyton Letters: Selections from the Correspondence

of R. L. H. Guyton, Esq., edited by Henry Rogers, 81 p.,

Marriage As It Is and As It Should Be, by Rev. John

Bayley, 75c.

Fashionable Amusements, with a Review of Dr. Bellows's

Lecture on the Theater, by Rev. D. R. Mason, 75c.

Just received and for sale by

A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

**Tennessee and Indiana Money Wanted.**

WE are receiving the notes of the Old Banks of Tennes-

see, also the Indiana Stock Banks not expir-

ed, for HATS, CAPS, and FURS, wholesale and retail, and

all debts due us.

02 j&b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**SCRAP BOOKS**, assorted sizes and colors of paper, plain

and embossed, gilt sides and back binding.

01 j&b C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

**CHECK BOOKS** on Northern Bank of Louisville and

Bank of Kentucky for sale by

C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

**SCHOOL INKSTANDS**, Sullivan patent, various sizes,

the best School Inkstand in the market.

01 j&b C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

**INVOICE BOOKS**, medium, demy, and crown sizes,

large assortment and very cheap.

01 j&b C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

**A New Book.**

MABEL VAUGHAN, by the authoress of the Lamp-

Lighter. 100 copies by express.

029 j&b CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

**New Supplies.**

Spurgeon's Life and Ministry. 50c.

Spurgeon's Sermons Examined and Re-examined. \$1.

Spurgeon's Great Iron Wheel. \$1.

Grace Truman. \$1.

CRUMP & WELSH.

**Visiting Cards.**

DR. LA RUE and Cohen's best make white, amber, buff,

pink, and tinted Visiting Cards. A large supply.

29 j&b CRUMP & WELSH.

**Spurgeon's Sermons.**

100 COPIES third series. Price \$1.

CRUMP & WELSH.

# LATEST NEWS.

**THERMOMETER.**  
6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.  
43 40 43 44

**TRAVELER'S GUIDE.**

**DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.**

Lexington and Frankfort—6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Lafayette and Waynesburg—4 P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.

and 8:30 P. M.

Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis, to the

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via

Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—at 10:40

A. M.

St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express at

P. M.

Nashville—6 A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M.

train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth

Cave, Bowling Green, Paducah, Hopkinsville, Elletts-

ville, Clarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Hardwood, and

every other day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Colum-

bia, Greensburg, and Grayson Springs.

Portland—Every 10 minutes.

**STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.**

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

St. Louis—Irregular.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irrregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irrregular, but

generally every day.

**DEPARTURE OF STAGES.**

Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-

days excepted).

Taylorville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

at 9 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 9 A. M. (Sun-

days excepted). Office at the New Albany and Salem

R. R., No. 555 Main st.

**The alarm of fire about 9 o'clock this morning**

proceeded from a frame building on Grayson street,

between Sixth and Seventh. The fire was put out

without the aid of the engines.

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, Nov. 17.**

John Raglan, an old Virginian, was arrested for

drunkenness. He has been before the court repeatedly.

Bail in \$200 for three months.

Edward A. Bauman, suspected felon. He had a

lot of buttons, suspenders, silks, &c., which it is sup-

posed he had stolen from his mother. He was sell-

ing these articles at about one fourth of their value.

His mother has left the city. Bauman was

in jail some time ago for stealing money from let-

ters, but got off on the ground of insanity. Bail in

\$100 for two months.

John Bell, a boy, charged with stealing a shovel

from Sam Hammond. He has had his education

at the workhouse. Bail in \$100 for one month.

Henry, slave of Mrs. Steele, stealing silks and

other articles from Polly Bullock, slave of Aris

Throckmorton. Henry admitted to the officer that

he had stolen them, and sold them for rags to a

man named Klein on Lafayette street. Some of

the articles were found at Klein's. The good things

were, however, not found. The Judge dwelt se-

verely on the practice of white persons who buy

goods from slaves. Sent to the workhouse for three

months.

We are indebted to a friend for the following

private dispatch. The prices given for the product

do certainly not justify high prices for hogs:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.

Mess pork inactive. Prices drooping. New 15;

old 18. Lard transactions small; prices declining.

Bacon inactive and prices drooping. Bacon sides,

rib in, new 12; shoulders 9½.

**The Herald's correspondent at Caracoa, writing**

on the 28th ult., mentions the arrival at that

port of two vessels with refugees from San Dom-

ingo, who gave sad accounts of the state of affairs

there, caused by the civil war. Gen. Bazaz was still

within the city, but not likely to hold out much

longer. His force had been reduced by the sword,

desertion, and famine to not more than five hundred

men, and there was no hope of his obtaining any

reinforcements. Santana, with a force of five

thousand men, was encamped within two miles of

the city. He had erected batteries, and many

houses had already been destroyed by the fire from

them. Santana is said to have been seriously

# BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

Gen. Scott received dispatches, yesterday, from

Col. Johnson, confirming the intelligence of the

destruction of the Government trains on their way to

Salt Lake City by Mormons, intelligence of which

had been previously sent to the Government at

Washington by Judge Eckols. Col. Johnson's dis-

patches are voluminous and contain a copy of a violent

proclamation issued by Brigham Young.

Gen. Scott forwarded the substance of the dis-

patches by telegraph to Washington yesterday fore-

noon. The mail of last night took the original docu-

ments to the War Department.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

The Reading Railroad Company executed a mort-

gage for seven millions of dollars to take the place

of the mortgage bonds of 1860, for the purpose of

paying those bonds and the floating debt of the

Company. When the new bonds are issued the

debt of the Company will be less than eleven mil-

lions.

Augusta, Nov. 16.

Heavy rains are prevailing in this vicinity, pre-

monitory of killing frosts.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.

The river has fallen six inches on the lower rapids,

with 23 inches at Dubuque, 2½ feet on the bar, and

river blocked by ice. Boats cannot reach St. Paul.

Missouri and Illinois each about 3 feet. Clear and

cool.

Norfolk, Nov. 17.

The sloop-of-war Cyane has dropped down to

Hampton Roads. She sails for Hayti.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

The steamer Galcon, from Glasgow on the 31st

ult., and the Hammonia, from Hamburg on the 1st

inst., arrived here this morning. The Hammonia

brings upwards of \$60,000 in specie.



## EVENING BULLETIN.

**THE HOG CHOLERA—A New Theory.**—Dr. Dougherty, of Paris, Ky., who has lately dissected a hog that died of what is termed "hog cholera," thus writes to another physician:

Upon examination I found the brain, spinal marrow, lungs, liver, stomach, the large and part of the small bowels without disease. But that portion of the small bowel next to the stomach was literally filled with worms to the extent of several feet, and was in a high state of inflammation. The worm was from two to five inches in length, resembling in appearance the ascaris of the human stomach, but harder, more active, and apparently more tenacious of life. So closely were they crowded in the bowels that their forms could be distinctly traced through its coats.

The disease then, of which the hog dies, is inflammation of a portion of the small bowel, caused by this hard active worm, and producing the symptoms noticed in its course, viz: drooping, indisposition to eat, diarrhoea, and finally convulsions and death. The treatment, it seems to me, must be altogether preventive. I do not believe the worms could be dislodged by any treatment after inflammation is set up; but before this, while the hog is apparently well, able to eat and drink, I have no doubt they may be destroyed or removed in many instances by judicious management.

The Doctor thinks the disease "incommunicable," and the best remedy is some medicine to dislodge the worms in their course of development.

**FORCING THE RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.**—It sometimes happens that there is a larger quantity of stools or old roots of pie plants than the family need. When such is the case, they can be made to serve a good purpose by affording a supply in winter. By looking out in time, a few plants might always be reserved for this purpose, so that a supply would be always on hand for winter. The following manner of obtaining it, from Buist's Kitchen Gardener, may help some to a wrinkle:

To force rhubarb, it is only necessary to procure some large pots, boxes, or half barrels, and invert them over the roots, so that they cover the whole entirely, ground and all, with leaves and hot stable manure. This will cause an agreeable heat to arise; the plants will grow freely under their warm, dark covering; the stalks will be finely blanched, very tender, and delicately flavored. This operation should be performed before the ground gets frozen, by placing the boxes, etc., over the plants intended to be forced, and covering the ground with eight or ten inches of leaves or litter. Then, about the middle of January, mix with the leaves as many more, with varying degrees of heat, to the heat that is at command. After the plants have done producing stalks for culinary use, they may be turned out into a half shaded, rich piece of ground in May, when, after a season's growth, they can again be used for the same purpose. Hot-beds, frames, or pits will also do for forcing this article; but in such a case the glasses must be darkened to cause them to grow and blanch. The atmosphere must also be freely saturated with water, to cause the stalks to swell to their full height and size. There are two advantages in blanching rhubarb: first, the desirable qualities of appearance and flavor; and secondly, a saving in the quantity of sweetening material to render them agreeable to the taste.

(From the Western Farm Journal.)

### PRIZE ESSAY.

**KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**  
FIRST EXHIBITION.  
By Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Fayette County, to whom was awarded the second Premium.

#### ON BREEDING STOCK OF ANY KIND.

The particular stock to which the following remarks more immediately relate is the *Short-horn*, commonly called Durham cattle. But the great principles laid down apply to all kinds of domestic quadrupeds. The *Short-horn* is selected, because they are at the head of all races of cattle; and therefore in a country, the basis of whose husbandry is grass, they are at the head of the live stock interest. Anything which promotes their intelligent culture must promote, in the highest degree, the agricultural interest of the State. The single point herein discussed is *breeding*—that being the only one embraced in this particular theme, as assigned by the State Agricultural Society. The object aimed at is to state briefly and clearly the great principles which breeders must understand and adopt, if they would breed with certainty and with profit.

**LAW OF NATURE.**—There are two natural laws which lie at the foundation of this whole subject, both of which we must steadily regard. The first is, *that like produces like.* What we expect and desire in offspring we must find in the parents. This stability and uniformity of nature is the very foundation of the whole order of the universe. We are not entitled to expect that it will be departed from for our advantage, nor need we have any fear that we may not trust implicitly to its force. What we mean by *pure blood* or *high bred* is, that the animals thus designated belong to a family that carries very far and that has carried very long, the power to produce other animals having the particular qualities we prize and seek. This great law of like after like is subject, like every other law of nature, to be weakened or to be increased in its power, and is liable to operate to the great injury or the great advantage of man. But its existence and its fundamental importance must be recognized in every step the breeder takes.

The second of the two great natural laws alluded to above may be thus stated: *culture is capable of modifying the great law of like after like, both for good and for evil, to the utmost extent compatible with the enduring power of the law itself.* It is impossible to set limits to the injury or to the improvement that every thing which exists is capable of while yet remaining essentially the same. While the first law teaches us that we can create nothing, the second law teaches us that we can improve every thing that exists. These two laws give to the breeder all the control that is possible or desirable over the subject. Absolute unity, certainty, and steadfastness in the mode of its manifestation—these are the two grand truths which the breeder must operate with in all his endeavors to perpetuate or to improve any race of animals.

**FUNDAMENTAL RESULTS OF THESE LAWS.**—In the first place it is utterly impossible for us to perpetuate artificial peculiarities of any kind whatever. A horse, nicked or foxed, never begets a nicked or foxed colt. In the second place, *natural* peculiarities, congenital, as they are called, when they are uniform in the particular race, will be propagated with like uniformity; thus no *Short-horn* is of any color but white or red, or a mixture of both. In the third place, these natural peculiarities, even when they are personified to the particular animal, are, to a certain extent, propagated in its offspring; thus a bull born without a tail, or with a very coarse head, may be expected to have some calves with similar defects, and following up we might, at last establish a family thus accidentally originated by nature. In the fourth place, we may, by persevering neglect, or ignorance, or design, greatly seduce nature to originate these accidental varieties, and torture her into the production of deformed, or barren, or monstrous animals. In the fifth place, we may, by docile, assiduous, and kind waiting on nature, so learn her

ways and so win her smile that our wise and experienced endeavors to help her efforts will be followed by abundant rewards in the increased beauty, excellence, and value of all we rear. In the sixth place, our wisdom is, therefore, to avoid carefully all those peculiarities which are *personal* to particular animals, and to select animals for their general perfection in the peculiarities common to the race; for, in the former case, we are liable to an excessive and special development, while, in the latter case, we may expect general excellence and improvement, which is what we want.

**GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOUNDED ON THESE LAWS AND RESULTS.**—A vast amount of injury is done to domestic animals of all sorts by crossing various races of each kind upon another. No man can guess of what race, or of what mixture of races, the common cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs of the country originally came. But every man can see how few capital animals are to be found amongst any of them. This promiscuous method of breeding one variety upon another subverts the first law, and resists the uniform endeavor of nature, as applied to the whole subject of breeding. We cannot even keep up a race of half-breeds by breeding half-breeds to each other. How then can a race with a multitude of different crosses in it possibly be either uniform or valuable? To add to this, the very best blood, the very first requisite in all breeding that aims to preserve the excellence we have already secured, or to increase it, in any race of animals.

2. The question of *pure blood*, as applied to every race of animals, has already been explained as a matter of principle. As a matter of fact, in the case of each particular animal, while we are left, in a great degree, to depend on the testimony of owners and traders for extended pedigrees, yet there are certain marks well known to experienced breeders, and clearly laid down in all books which treat of the different races of animals, which render gross imposition impossible on those who understand their business. A thorough bred *Short-horn* is as easily distinguished from other races of cattle as a *Saxon* sheep is from a *Cotswold*, or a race horse from a cart horse; and unless we will put ourselves to the trouble of being qualified to do this, we must be content to trust our ignorance to chance. With regard to herd books, we are liable to form very erroneous opinions. These books are of great value, precisely as any other means of advertising is, and also very much as a record office of land titles is. But it is very idle to suppose that all advertisements are strictly true, or that all lands with a perfect title are rich lands. Many herd book pedigrees are, on their face, condemnatory of the animals advertised, and not a few are incorrect. That breeders do not guard against such evils, or that they are not sufficiently informed to do so, are amongst the reasons why they are so often disappointed in the stock they breed.

3. It is one of the great evils of the country, already alluded to, that any countenance should be given to attempt to elevate high grade cattle to something like an equality with those of pure blood. *Short-horns* are a distinct and very ancient variety of cattle for our purposes in Kentucky, and in the West generally, incomparably the best race of cattle. High grades are, no doubt, a very great improvement on the common cattle; but to dignify them with the name of full blooded, and to allow them to be considered as a near approach to the pure blooded, is a very serious error, which can work nothing but injury to the stock of the country, and which can impose on none but ignorant breeders. If the *Short-horn* were a race made by crossing several other races—which some have ignorantly pretended—even then it would be useless for us to work the race over again by new crosses. But seeing it is a distinct, peculiar, and very perfect race, created, perhaps, at first, and very anciently, by natural conditions peculiarities in certain animals, and afterwards more carefully bred and improved by culture through many centuries, and now widely diffused and multiplied in all the pastoral portions of the earth; it is more wantonness for those who are interested in this noble race to connive at practices so injurious to its reputation and value. If full blooded means anything else than thorough bred, then it means grade, and ought to be so called; but if it means to place the grade on a level with the pure then it is more folly or imposture.

4. Thus separating the pure from the grade, produced by itself and from all mixture with other races, no matter how excellent, we are restricted in breeding to animals of the one race, and the universally admitted principle of breeding for permanent improvement. Pure breeding is, therefore, necessarily in-and-in breeding, to a certain extent. How far that principle should go, and by what means we can best avoid its supposed evil results, are questions upon which great difference of opinion exists. In this country there is a general prejudice against in-and-in breeding; and breeders of *Short-horns* generally have accustomed themselves to keep their bulls only for a few years, and to seek breeding animals as remotely related to their own herds as they could obtain. It is this senseless and excessive importations of *Short-horns* from England; although, in the judgment of those most qualified to judge, and who have had the best opportunities of forming an opinion, we have in Kentucky larger herds and better animals than exist in England. The most certain and the most obvious effect of this method of breeding is to deprive any particular herd of any distinct character peculiar to itself. The general improvement of all might possibly be promoted in this manner if all breeders were skillful and experienced. But the special improvement of any, to a very high degree, is nearly impossible, under such a system, by which every breeder guarantees, in a manner, the skill and knowledge of all the rest, and at the same time deprives himself habitually of advantages obtained by his own skill or good fortune at the very moment those advantages are most important.

5. As a matter of fact, experience has clearly proved that, while in-and-in breeding, followed ignorantly or indefinitely, may produce much injury, at the same time, in-and-in breeding has been so followed as to produce the very finest and most valuable, but the very finest herds of the race. As a matter of principle, as has been already intimated, in-and-in breeding is but another name for pure breeding, for all pure breeding is confining ourselves to one race, while in-and-in breeding is but confining ourselves to a few, or to a single family of that race. If we will be guided by nature, her proceeding are invariable as to the method by which she keeps races distinct and carries them to perfection. For all animals that pair, pair out of the same litter from generation to generation, and amongst all great varieties of animals, not only does the same law continue itself, but it happens necessarily and continually, that the very closest in-and-in breeding, both up and down and collateral, is the very rule of her work. In both instances the result she produces is a uniformity and a perfection in every species up to the highest points permitted by the circumstances of each. The general truth undoubtedly is, that by skillful in-and-in breeding, we intensify the prevailing blood, whatever that is; we get rid of all subordinate mixtures and tendencies; we give increased stability and uniformity to the peculiar characteristics of the race, and we establish, in the firmest manner possible, all the qualities of the race, whatever they may be. It cannot be too distinctly understood that this question depends essentially upon another already spoken of. If the *Short-horn* be a distinct and a pure race, in-and-in breeding is a certain way to perfect it; but if it be a made race, in-and-in breeding is a certain way to break up its mixtures and to bring out the prevailing race out of the several races which compose it. As there can be no doubt that it is a pure race, the popular prejudice against in-and-in breeding, as applied to it, is unfounded and injurious.

6. There is some difference of opinion as to the age at which animals should be put to breeding. The prevailing opinion amongst the best breeders is, that heifers should bring their first calf at about three years of age—some respect being had to the season of year at which the calf should come—and that bulls may be allowed to serve a few cows without injury to them, at fifteen or sixteen months old. The average time of gestation for all great breeds is, nearly all heifers will bring their first calf two years, or age, or even younger, if permitted; the effect of which is apt to be to retard the complete development of the cow, if not to injure her permanently in size and appearance. Under all circumstances, this race of cattle appears to be liable to occasional barrenness in both sexes, and to compensate for it by occasional excessive fecundity, twins being far more common than barren animals—both of which facts, if not peculiar to this race, are far more common than in any other. There is no

reason to believe that the offspring, either of the cow or the bull, depends upon the age of either parent for its excellence, except so far as the health of the parent and its adequate vigor may be considered as influenced by its time of life. As a race, the *Short-horns* are vigorous, healthy, and long lived. Amongst them are vigorous, healthy, and long lived. There is reason to believe that hereditary qualities that are personal descend most surely across the sexes, to wit: from the male parent to the female issue, and *vice versa*. A remarkable fact of the very highest importance, of which all ages and conditions of men have had a vague conviction, which nothing but experience can establish, and which well deserves a more serious examination than it has received.

It would add many millions to the wealth of Kentucky if all her cattle could be supplanted by this race of *Short-horns*, or even by high grades of them. Even the permanent establishment of numerous herds of pure blood and high excellence in her unequalled grass region would open a mine of wealth to the State. The culture of them, moreover, besides being amongst the most remunerative branches of rural economy, is one of the most rational and beautiful parts of the farm life of our land holders. The great attraction, therefore, which is paid to them by all our agriculturalists is one of their most beneficial acts, and this little attempt to promote their cultivation will be accepted, at least, as a token of the satisfaction and good wishes of an old breeder.

**SETTING BULBS IN AUTUMN.**—This is the season to plant bulbous flowers, and we here give some of the best varieties and the manner they should be planted. The tulip ranks high, and from the great variety and showy coloring is a great favorite. It is both single and double and should be planted in a light soil, well manured with a compost of muck and yard-manure, to which it is well to add a small quantity of sand; raw manure is apt to stain and ruin the colors, causing them to run. The bulbs should be set about six inches apart and four inches deep. They can also be planted in circles or groups, blending the different colors and thus securing a beautiful effect.

There are nearly if not quite 2,000 different named varieties of tulips. They are classed under the following names: *Roses*, *Byblomen*, *Bizarres*, *Sells*, and *Breeders*. *Roses* have white grounds with crimson shades; *Byblomen* have purple shades with white ground; *Bizarres* have purple or scarlet shades with a yellow ground; *Sells* admit of but two colors, white and yellow of different tints; *Breeders* are of one color with a white or yellow center, and a variety in color, they should be planted in a light soil, well manured with a compost of muck and yard-manure, to which it is well to add a small quantity of sand; raw manure is apt to stain and ruin the colors, causing them to run. The bulbs should be set about six inches apart and four inches deep. They can also be planted in circles or groups, blending the different colors and thus securing a beautiful effect.

**THE RACE FOR THE CAMBRIDGE STAKES.**  
NEW MARKET, Oct. 27.—The Cambridge Stakes of 25 sovs. each; 10 fms. and five only if declared, etc., with 100 sovs. from the town race fund. Certain penalties for winners. The record to receive 250 yds. of the stakes. (Cambridge course) (1 mile 240 yds). 165 subs. of whom declared.  
1. Mr. T. Parr's Odd Trick, Slight-of-Hand, 3 yrs., 7st., 4lb. (French).  
2. Lord John Scott's Medesima, 4 yrs., 6st., 5lb. (French).  
3. Mr. Jackson's Saunterer, 3 yrs., 6st., 12lb. (including 3lb. extra).  
The following also ran:  
Mr. Morris's Artillery, 4 yrs., 7st., 12lb. (Basham).  
Capt. Christie's Keel, 4 yrs., 7st., 9lb. (Platman).  
Major Davidson's Sweet William, 2 yrs., 5st., 10lb. (Harrison).  
Mr. R. Ten Broek's Prioresse, 4 yrs., 7st., (including 7lb. extra).  
Mr. H. Smith's Whistling Willie, 6 yrs., 6st., 12lb. (Robinson).  
Mr. R. H. Jones's Bashi-Bazook, 3 yrs., 6st., 12lb. (carried 7lb. extra).  
Mr. J. H. Mousley's Bay Hiltop, 4 yrs., 6st., 10lb. (R. Smith).  
Bones's Bird-in-the-Hand, 3 yrs., 6st., 10lb. (Breswell).  
Lord Lonsborough's Rosa Bonheur, 3 yrs., 6st., 10lb. (including 3lb. extra).  
Mr. C. C. Presham's Old Trick, Mostissima, and Artillery, 3 yrs., 6st., 10lb. (Hearnden).  
Sir J. B. Mill's Cervia, 4 yrs., 6st., 9lb. (Grimmer).  
Capt. Osborn's Old Trick, Mostissima, and Artillery, 3 yrs., 6st., 10lb. (Covey).  
Mr. Drinkall's M. Dobler, 3 yrs., 6st., 7lb. (D. Haghes).  
Mr. S. Williams's Dusty Miller, 3 yrs., 6st., 7lb. (Bush).  
Lord Willott's Peeping Tom, 3 yrs., 6st., 5lb. (Little).  
Mr. J. H. Mousley's Bay Hiltop, 4 yrs., 6st., 10lb. (R. Smith).  
Com. F. Lagrange's Mademoiselle de Chantilly, 3 yrs., 6st., 10lb. (Pimble).  
Mr. T. Cliff's Sluggard, 5 yrs., 6st., (carried 2lb. (J. Walters).  
Mr. J. Dixon's Dunbowrie, 3 yrs., 5st., 10lb. (Wynne).  
Mr. J. H. Mousley's Bay Hiltop, 4 yrs., 6st., 10lb. (R. Smith).  
Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 3 yrs., 6st., 10lb. (including 3lb. extra).  
Lord Angley's Tricolor, 3 years, 6st., 5lb. (F. Adams).  
Mr. Wierman's Cyrene, 3 yrs., 6st., 7lb. (J. Edwards).  
Capt. White's Gulliver, 3 yrs., 6st., 7lb. (Perry).  
Major Davidson's Sweet William, 2 yrs., 5st., 10lb. (Harrison).  
Betting at starting.—7 to 1 agst El Hakim, 1 to 1 agst Mademoiselle de Chantilly, 1 to 1 agst Tricolor, 10 to 1 agst Artillery, 15 to 1 agst Old Trick, 10 to 1 agst Whistling Willie, 30 to 1 agst M. Dobler, 30 to 1 agst Cyrene, 30 to 1 agst Queen Bess, 30 to 1 agst Plush, 30 to 1 agst Bashi-Bazook, 40 to 1 agst Keel, 60 to 1 agst Peeping Tom, 100 to 1 agst Saunterer.

By 20 minutes to the appointed time (3 o'clock) the jockeys of the several colors, and the competitors of the race, were announced in the ring. It was, however, about twenty minutes to 3 before the starter dropped his flag. The delay was caused principally by the confusion of Fanny Gray and the impudence of El Hakim. Fanny repeatedly lashed out with her hind legs, and once hit Tricolor and gave El Hakim a "stunner" on the head; the horse, however, did not seem to mind this, and after much wheeling and turning about, the signal was given and an admirable start effected. El Hakim and the Plush colt, who were out first, and sent him off, but on the horses getting into their stride, Madlle de Chantilly and Whistling Willie, the latter perhaps with a slight lead, went to the front, closely followed by Peeping Tom, and then came the Duke's stand, Mostissima, and Artillery, as nearly as could be determined in the order named, with El Hakim, Plush colt, Cervia, Tricolor, Keel, and Davidson's Sweet William, 2 yrs., 5st., 10lb. (Harrison).  
The Duke's stand, Mostissima, and Artillery, were in the lead, running nearly "level," and the head of a ruck which stretched in a long line across the course. The foremost horses maintained their relative positions, the Duke's stand, Mostissima, and Artillery, were in the lead, running nearly "level," and the head of a ruck which stretched in a long line across the course. The foremost horses maintained their relative positions, the Duke's stand, Mostissima, and Artillery, were in the lead, running nearly "level," and the head of a ruck which stretched in a long line across the course. The foremost horses maintained their relative positions, the Duke's stand, Mostissima, and Artillery, were in the lead, running nearly "level," and the head of a ruck which stretched in a long line across the course.

At that point a "crack of a whip" caused Whistling Willie to give back his ears and stop as if he was shot, leaving Mademoiselle de Chantilly with an undisputed lead; Artillery, Gulliver, Peeping Tom, Queen Bess, and others who were down prominently in the race, following one by one from the front. Cyrene, who had been hidden in the ruck, now coming to the front. Saunterer and Cyrene went on in close pursuit of Mademoiselle de Chantilly, who was used by her rider to the midway between the Duke's stand and the winning chair; Mademoiselle, after running second for a few strides, gave way successively to Mostissima and Saunterer.

From the time of Old Trick's taking the lead the result was scarcely in doubt. He had been "ridden" at the Duke's stand, but his jockey found that he had his opponent, and sent him off, but on the horses getting into their stride, Madlle de Chantilly and Whistling Willie, the latter perhaps with a slight lead, went to the front, closely followed by Peeping Tom, and then came the Duke's stand, Mostissima, and Artillery, as nearly as could be determined in the order named, with El Hakim, Plush colt, Cervia, Tricolor, Keel, and Davidson's Sweet William, 2 yrs., 5st., 10lb. (Harrison).  
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### NEW GOODS IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.

Just received by C. DUVAL & CO., MAIN STREET.  
OUR buyer, who is now in New York, placed us in receipt of a lot of beautiful goods in the above line, which were purchased at very low prices. As we shall offer bargains in the best order of goods, we invite the attention of all to our new stock.  
We take at par the Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana. C. DUVAL & CO., Main st., opposite Duke of Kentucky.

**Fifty Piano-For**  
We would call the attention of strangers and all who are in the city to our extensive assortment of Pianos, from the most celebrated makers in the Union. We have a large stock of Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos of every variety of style. Cash prices from \$200 to \$1,000.  
N. B. Every Piano sold from our store is fully warranted, and no defect, satisfaction or returned and exchanged at our expense. TRIPP & CRAIG, Importers, wholesale and Retail Dealers in Musical Instruments and Furniture, 169 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, adjoining Duke, Health, & Co.'s Dry Goods and Carpet Warehouses, Louisville, Ky. 424

**MOBILE, Nov. 14.**  
Gen. Walker's emigrants sailed to-day for Greytown. The steamer Fashion, heavily freighted, obtained a clearance as a Greytown packet.  
Cotton—Sales of 1,000 bales at a decline of 3/4c.

**BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.**  
Gilbert Cassard, an extensive pork packer, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy. He was in the 70th year of his age.

**CINCINNATI, Nov. 16, M.**  
The river has fallen 3 feet since Saturday evening. It has been rising moderately in the last 12 hours. Weather damp and cloudy.

**DETROIT, Nov. 16.**  
The steamer Michigan, arrived on Sunday from Lake Superior, reports that the propeller City of Superior, with a valuable cargo of provisions and mining supplies for all the Lake Superior ports, went on the rocks at the entrance of Copper Harbor, in a dense snow storm last Tuesday morning, and will prove a total loss. The propeller was new and valued at \$50,000. She was owned by Hanna, Garrettson, & Co., of Cleveland, and was insured for \$32,000.

**CINCINNATI, Nov. 16, P. M.**  
The river has fallen 8 inches since noon. Weather cloudy and cool.

**PITTSBURG, Nov. 16, P. M.**  
River—8 feet by the pier mark and falling. The weather is wet. Mercury 46.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

**NEW YORK, Nov. 16.**  
The steamship City of Washington arrived this morning, bringing advice to the 4th inst., same as received by the Ariel.

The attempted launch of the Great Eastern commenced at noon on the 3d inst., and had moved several feet when an accident which occurred to the machinery put a stop to further operations. The mismanagement of the drama (?) caused serious injury to several workmen, one of whom died. The London Times says that operations cannot be resumed until Dec., in the meanwhile the vessel is in danger of settling.

**Sweden.**—The Swedish Diet had rejected the religious liberty bill after seven days energetic debate.

**Austria.**—A tax upon newspapers, both local and foreign had been imposed.

It is stated on the best authority as questionable whether Great Britain guarantees in the agreement made at the convention of European powers, to protect Austria in her Dalmatian possessions, in case of an outbreak.

The submarine telegraphic communication between Sardinia and Austria had been established.

The City of Washington brings upwards of \$11,000.

The London money market was unfavorably affected by the advices received per Niagara. Consol on Saturday reached 90 3/4, but afterwards receded. Money was active, but the bank continued to lose gold, giving rise to apprehensions that the bank rate of discount would be advanced to 9 per cent.

The acceptance of R. Wilson, Hallett, & Co., of Liverpool had been returned.

**France.**—The funeral of Gen. Cavaignac was a most imposing spectacle. 15,000 people followed the hearse. There were large detachments of troops in the procession. Also many Republican leaders. It passed off quietly. There was no address at the tomb.

**Belgium.**—The Ministry, though having resigned, retain their posts till the meeting of the Chambers.

**Liverpool Markets, Nov. 4th.**—Rising closed. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Spirits turpentine dull at 57s.

**London.**—Breadstuffs steady and firmer. Sugar rather a slight decline. Coffee buoyant. Tea firmer. Rice heavier. Lined oil 31s. 6d. @ 35s. Pig iron steady at 58s. 6d. @ 59s. Tallow declining.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.**  
There is little if any doubt that the treaty long since proposed between the United States and Nicaragua was signed to-day at the State Department by Secretary Cass and Minister Yrizarra. The transit route is to be protected by U. S. troops in the event of Nicaragua being unable to do so in consequence of foreign invasions, civil insurrections or other domestic causes, but with the return of peace the troops are to be withdrawn. It is further said that a free port is guaranteed at each end of the line.

The treaty protects no company by name but provides for the protection of any company having existing a valid grant, to be determined by Nicaragua, and which shall recognize the obligations of the treaty; and the government of Nicaragua has, through its minister, signified to that of the United States in writing that the only company having such valid grant is the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co., created by Nicaragua, September 22, 1849, the charter of which was amended on the 19th of June last and approved by the government of Nicaragua on the 27th of July last.

Yrizarra will be formally presented to the President to-morrow.

The War Department to-day received dispatches from the acting Governor of New Mexico, advising it of Col. Bonneville's entirely successful expedition into the Gila country to chastise the Indians of that region. They have used for peace and expressed themselves anxious to live on friendly terms with the people of the United States.

Although the loss of the contractor's train from the attack of the Mormons is a heavy one, it in no form prejudices the military portion of the expedition, which is considered by the War Department safe from any attack, as it can maintain itself against all enemies, and will not suffer for subsistence.

The slave-of-war practice ship Plymouth is coming up the Potomac.

The Southern mail furnishes Key West advices to the 10th inst. The pilot boat passed a wreck supposed by the hull to be the bark George Thompson.

**St. Louis, Nov. 16.**  
Kansas advices state that the convention had adopted the constitution by a vote of 28 for, and about a dozen against it. The whole number of delegates were 60, consequently the constitution was adopted by a minority of the convention. The majority and minority reports of the committee on a schedule had been merged into one schedule, which provides for an election on the 21st of December to ratify or reject the constitution, voting to be by ballot, vote first to be endorsed "constitution with slavery" or "constitution without slavery."

There will be an election on the first Monday in January next for State and Congressional tickets.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat asserts that Walker brought from Washington a manuscript copy of the Kansas constitution, almost identical with the one adopted. He also says that no free State men will vote on the 21st of Dec.

**Boston, Nov. 16.**  
Messrs. Crocker & Sturgis and Benjamin & Nathaniel Goddard, heavy Indian firms, are reported to have suspended.

**LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 16.**  
A fire, which occurred here last night, destroyed Draper's grist mill and the Spalding mill, owned by N. W. Wolfe, together with several warehouses and dwellings. The loss amounted to \$100,000, of which \$50,000 fall upon New York insurance companies. Mr. Wolfe was insured for \$21,000.

**LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES** of every variety received at OWEN & WOOD'S.

**ESPECIAL NOTICE!**  
TO strangers and others visiting Louisville—we would call their attention to our large and well-selected stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which we have made to our order by the best manufacturers East. To those wishing anything in our line, we are enabled to offer better goods and at less prices than those who get their goods in this market. Buyers will consult their interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. OWEN & WOOD, 488 Market-st., one door above Third.

## Selling Out Below Cost!

A. FRENZT, having made arrangements to go into a different business, now offers to sell his entire stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and FANCY GOODS below cost.

He has determined to make a clean sweep. His assortment embraces the latest styles and improvements. The stock of Spectacles are of known reputation, and the largest stock in the city.

Gents' full-jeweled Gold Lever Hunting Watches from \$25 up;  
Gents' full-jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watches from \$8 up;  
Gents' Gold Chains 65c. per ft.  
Gold Lockets from \$1 up;  
Fine Coral Sets from \$10 up;  
Gold Shirt Studs from \$1 up;  
Gold Breast Pins from 75c. up;  
Gold Pen and Extension Holders from 85c. up;  
Gold Hair Bobs from 50c. up;  
Gold Spectacles, fine, from \$3.50 up;  
Silver do, do, from \$1 up;  
Steel do, do, from 25c. up;  
German Silver Spectacles from 15c. up;  
One-day Clocks from \$1.50 up;  
Eight-day Clocks from \$4.50 up.

At the sign of the Ice Spectacles, On the north side of Market-st., between Fourth and Fifth sts.

11 btf

### M. B. SWAIN, Merchant Tailor.

NO. 450 JEFFERSON STREET, (Opposite Owen's Hotel).

LOUISVILLE, KY.

### Hats, Caps, and Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Wholesale.

Country and city merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our large and varied assortment of the above-named goods. We are offering them at prices to suit the times. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

### LADIES' RIDING HATS, new styles, just received at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main

### THE MONEY PANIC!

Relief to the Million!

IN consequence of the scarcity of money, I have determined to offer my stock of FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, and TOYS at TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW MARKET PRICE for cash—making the Banks of the State of Indiana, State Banks of Indiana and Ohio, and Kentucky Banks. My stock is full of and comprises all of the new goods out this season.

Ladies' Extracts at 60c.

Females and Perfumery at 20 per cent. below price.

Combs and Brushes " " " "

Toys and Baskets " " " "